AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

CASTRO AND CUBA

Thousands of Cuba's peasants crowded into their capital, Havana, yesterday (Sunday) for a huge celebration. If all went well, the demonstration was to honor Fidel Castro—ruler of the country for the past 6 months.

Castro asked for the display of loyalty as political tension developed. He showed signs of irritation toward the United States. Charged with communism by a former aide, Castro said he wasn't—but he resigned as Prime Minister. At the "request" of his assistants, he then chose to remain in office. He pushed out President Manuel Urrutia, and gave the job to Osvaldo Dorticos. All these actions served to show that Castro is a 1-man boss of Cuba, but a ruler for whom trouble might lie ahead.

NOISY HOUSE

After a particularly boisterous session of the U. S. House of Representatives not long ago, Democratic Representative Abraham Multer of New York had this to say:

"I always thought the initials M.C. stood for Member of Congress, but after today they could mean only Master of Confusion."

"FAMILY OF MAN" IN RUSSIA

One of the most popular collections of photographs ever assembled is on display at the American exhibit in Moscow which opened Saturday, July 25. Called "The Family of Man," the collection consists of some 500 photos taken by cameramen around the world.

The display, which has already been seen by more than 4,000,000 persons here and abroad, was assembled by photographer Edward Steichen. It has been exhibited in 28 countries by the U. S. Information Agency since the photos were first put on display at the New York Museum of Modern Art in 1955.

RIOTS IN RED POLAND

Despite strenuous efforts by the communists to suppress news of recent demonstrations in Poland, reports trickling out of that Red-dominated land indicate that serious riots took place there. The trouble broke out when the Polish government closed down a newly opened religious shrine to worshipers in the town of Krasnik Fabryczny.

RADIOACTIVE BUGS

Not far from Turkey's capital of Ankara, British and Turkish scientists are experimenting with atomic-age methods to conquer an age-old crop menace. The scientists are using radioisotopes and Geiger counters to fight the aelia bug, which has drastically cut into the yield of the Middle East's cereal crops for centuries. It is hoped that atomic science will help destroy the bug.

NAS-IGY

LOWERING CAMERA deep into the sea. It's used to photograph ocean floor.

Exploration of Oceans

Scientists Say the Seas Can Be Made to Provide a Wealth Of Minerals and New Foods—Plus Historical Facts

IF you were asked to describe the earth to a visitor from Mars, you would probably begin with the United States. Then you would talk about the rest of North America, Europe, and other continents. You might have something to say about icy Antarctica.

This description would puzzle your visitor. From Mars, our planet would appear to be mostly water. The continents would look like islands afloat in a gigantic, all-encircling sea. The man from Mars would not understand why you stressed land areas. "But what about all that water?" he would exclaim.

It is only natural that we think of the earth as being land rather than water. After all, we make our homes on dry ground. But it is a fact that oceans cover more than seven-tenths of the earth's surface. Less than one-third of the total area of the globe is land.

Long ago, explorers learned the extent of the oceans by sailing over them. In those days, just mapping boundaries was a task requiring great courage. Later, man learned to sail across and fly over oceans with ease. Today great trade routes stretch across the seas. We get large quantities of fish from the oceans, and beaches are favorite vacation spots.

Scientists explore the oceans, collecting sea plants and animals and probing the cold, silent water beneath the surface. But even now, we know very little about ocean floors and currents that move back and forth beneath the waves. We know little about the waves themselves, and practically nothing about the turnover of ocean waters. Scientists admit that they know more about the surface of the moon than about the floor of the ocean.

Oceanography, the study of oceans, is an expensive science because there is so much ocean to study. It is far more difficult to probe sea depths than to climb mountain peaks. A ship may be tied up for 6 hours in taking a single temperature reading.

The greater part of ocean floors is between 10,000 and 20,000 feet below

(Continued on page 2)

Race Under Way For 1960 Votes

Senator Hubert Humphrey Is First Openly to Seek Presidency

A WASHINGTON reporter, with tongue in cheek, recently said: "It is harder to find a political leader who says flatly that he will *not* seek the Presidency in 1960, than it is to find someone who refuses to commit himself on that issue."

It's true that there are dozens of hopeful candidates for the nation's highest elective office. These include certain members of Congress, some state governors, and other men who play prominent roles in politics.

But the only person who has openly declared himself—up to now—to be in the running for the 1960 Presidential race is Democratic Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota. His supporters recently launched a "Humphrey for President" organization in preparation for the Democratic convention at which the party's candidate will be chosen a year from now.

Other Democrats who are likely candidates for the party's 1960 standard bearer include Senators John Kennedy of Massachusetts, Lyndon Johnson of Texas, and Stuart Symington of Missouri. In addition, twice-defeated candidate Adlai Stevenson and California's Governor Edmund (Pat) Brown, among others, are also expected to be in the contest for the Democratic nomination.

On the Republican side, Vice President Richard Nixon still appears to be the front-running candidate for the party's Presidential nomination in 1960. But New York's Governor Nelson Rockefeller has strong support for that honor among a sizable number of GOP leaders. Though neither of them has openly said he will run for President, supporters of both men are known to be working for their nomination next year. —*By* ANTON BERLE

UNCLE SAM'S 5 SERVICE ACADEMIES

AN Air Force pilot climbs aboard a big jet, waves to the ground crew, and takes off. An Army officer walks down a long corridor and into his office at the Pentagon, the huge building which houses Uncle Sam's Department of Defense. Somewhere in the Pacific, a Navy officer and a Marine officer check over the radar equipment aboard a carrier vessel.

In the North Atlantic, a Coast Guard officer in a patrol plane scans the ocean below for icebergs that might endanger shipping. In a faraway port, a Merchant Marine officer adjusts his binoculars and studies the harbor that his ship is approaching.

At first glance the young men we describe seem to have little in common —except, perhaps, that they are all in uniform. Their jobs are very different. But if we could have caught a glimpse of them 5 or 6 years ago, we would have found them all doing the same thing—studying. At that time, each was enrolled in one of the service academies operated by the U. S. government.

The Air Force pilot and the Army officer were cadets at the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. This school has trained officers for the Army and Air Force for a long time. The Air Force now has an academy of its own. The first class graduated this summer.

A few years ago, the Navy and Marine officers were First Classmen (senior students) at the United States

(Concluded on page 6)

World's Oceans

(Continued from page 1)

the surface, but in some spots it is more than 35,000 feet under. Even with the best diving equipment available, a man can venture only a few hundred feet below the surface. A diver cannot stand the terrific pressure of the water over his head. At 20,000 feet, every square inch of an object is weighted down by 8,600 pounds of pressure.

As a result, most of the information we have gathered about deep regions of the ocean has been obtained with instruments lowered from ships. Scientists take samples of sea water, for example, by lowering special bottles into the depths.

Samples of soft sediment, or matter that has sunk to the bottom of the ocean floor, are also collected by instruments. A few deep ocean areas have been photographed with a powerful, deep-sea camera lowered from shipboard.

Until man himself can descend 30,000 feet below the surface, experts say, he will never really know what the ocean floors are like. He can only use his imagination until it is possible to explore the deepest regions.

An unusual craft called a bathyscaphe, or deep boat, may help accomplish this task. The bathyscaphe can dive thousands of feet below the surface of the sea. The Navy has purchased the Italian-built bathyscaphe Trieste from the Swiss scientists Auguste and Jacques Piccard, famous underwater explorers. The craft may permit Navy scientists to study the sea 3 miles below the surface.

The Reynolds Metals Company has plans for building an aluminum undersea research vessel. It will be equipped with viewing ports and cameras and will be able to remain submerged for 36 hours at a stretch. Unlike the Trieste, the Aluminaut will be strong enough for use in rough waters. It, too, will descend to depths of 3 miles.

Why is it so important to learn more about oceans? There are several reasons.

(1) New facts about the ocean floor will reveal the history of our planet. Oceanographers are sure that clues about the creation of the earth are locked in the deep portions of the seas. Records of billions of years of earth history are stored on the ocean floors.

Only recently have scientists begun to gain a better understanding of these floors. Exploration on a big scale was begun during the International Geophysical Year 1957-58. During the IGY, 80 ships from 20 nations carried out extensive deep-sea investigations.

We know now that the ocean bottoms have features that are different from anything found on land. There are great plains as flat as a calm sea, and flat-topped mountains as high as Mount Everest. There are ridges stretching the length of oceans, and trenches 7 miles deep. The deepest trenches measured so far are near Guam and the Philippines.

IGY oceanographers made other discoveries. They found that there is an undersea ridge stretching from the Aleutian Islands southward past Hawaii. This ridge seems to divide the Pacific Ocean in much the same way that a ridge divides the Atlantic. Much of the ocean floor between Antarctica and South Africa is broken with volcanic peaks.

Further explorations will reveal more about the ocean depths, but we have only begun the task of mapping the great areas under the sea. It may be many years before we have the answers to these questions: How and when were the ocean features formed? What do they reveal about the history of our planet?

DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

CONTINENTS and oceans look about like this with the Arctic Ocean as central area around which map is drawn

(2) Knowledge of ocean currents will enable scientists to forecast weather more accurately. In time, perhaps, this knowledge will make it possible for weathermen to control climate.

We know there are 2 types of ocean currents, or ocean rivers. The first is near the surface. The other flows deep beneath the surface.

Until the IGY, little was known about deep-sea ocean currents. Only when scientists were able to plant buoys 15,000 feet below the surface —and make them stay there—could these currents be studied.

Four great undersea currents have been found. One flows below the Gulf Stream—in the opposite direction. Another flows from Asia to Panama—in the opposite direction from a surface current moving from Panama to Asia. This great undersea stream carries 1,000 times as much water as the Mississippi River, and yet its existence was not even known 4 years ago.

Experts are certain that there are other great currents yet to be discovered. They say that before we can hope to predict weather over long periods, we must find these currents and study them. One of the problems is to discover the force behind the undersea rivers. Scientists point out that surface currents are moved by winds. What moves the undersea currents? The answer is yet to be found.

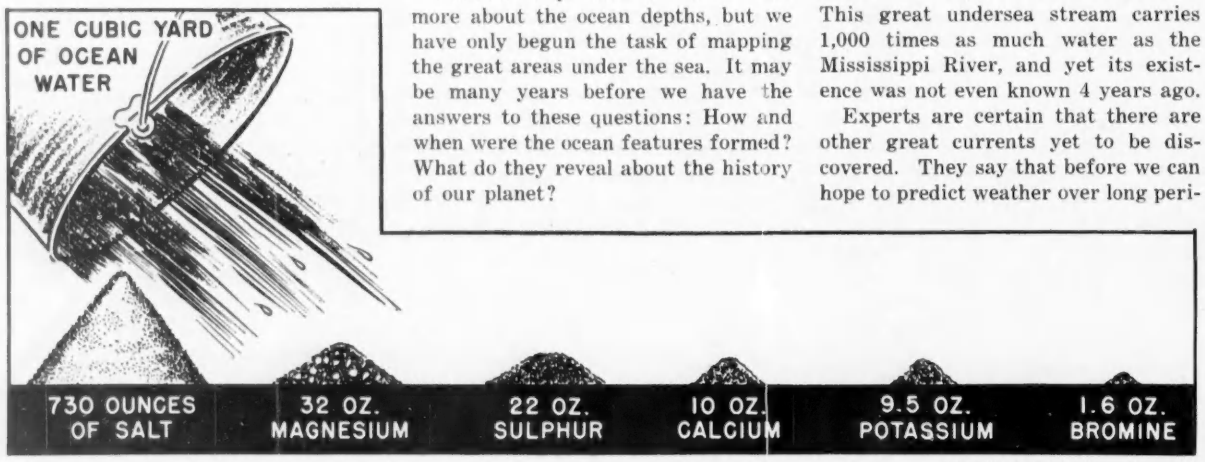
(3) New facts about the oceans will make it possible to harvest more food and minerals from the seas. As world population grows, we will look more and more to the oceans for both food and minerals.

How many plants and animals live in the oceans? Can anything be done to increase their numbers? We must find the answers to these questions.

We know that the fish harvests of the oceans depend on temperature, sunlight, and plant nutrients. The nutrients must be replaced each year. On land, a farmer plows the ground to stimulate the growth of living things. At sea, growth is encouraged when the rich, deep waters are brought up nearer the surface. Winds and currents, then, cultivate the sea.

As we learn more about how the sea is plowed, we may discover the secrets of aqua-farming or farming in water. Today fishermen are hunters rather than farmers. But this may be changed. Someday fish will be harvested from cultivated areas in the seas just as crops are harvested on cultivated land areas.

We may find a means of shifting fish from 1 place in the oceans to another. By scattering chemicals on the water, as farmers now add fertilizers to the soil, we may produce more plant life for fish to eat. This, in



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

OCEANS ARE STOREHOUSES of resources. The substances shown here are among matter contained in 1 cubic yard of ocean water. A greater variety of foods also may be taken from the seas in the future, scientists say.

turn, would result in larger catches of fish.

Perhaps we will even learn to stir the seas. This would bring up nutrients from the sea floor and enrich surface waters.

We know, too, that fish collect around certain types of seaweed and kelp. By seeding various sea areas with seaweed, we would in effect *grow fish*. All this would be included in aqua-farming.

The oceans contain rich supplies of minerals. They might be called liquid mines. The world's seas contain all the minerals which have washed off the face of the earth since time began.

During the IGY, scientists discovered that millions of square miles in the southeast Pacific contain loose nodules, or little lumps, of manganese and iron, mixed with cobalt and copper. Scientists estimate these areas might produce $500,000 worth of minerals per square mile. They feel certan that valuable metal-bearing rocks will be recovered from this ocean. The United States might be supplied for hundreds of years with metals extracted from deep-sea nodules.

These are not the only mineral riches found in the seas. Vast reservoirs of oil and natural gas lie beneath the ocean floor. Moreover, sea water itself has a mineral content which scientists have only begun to exploit. Magnesium is already taken from sea water.

(4) The security of our nation demands further study of the world's oceans. Some military experts believe that the missile-firing submarine is the most potent threat to our security today. Russia has a fleet of more than 500 submarines. Unless we learn far more about ocean depths than we know now, it may not be possible to detect submerged submarines efficiently. In order to develop an efficient detection system, experts must know more about ocean depths, currents, and sea temperatures.

The usefulness of our own nuclear submarines will depend on precise navigation through deep-sea areas. This will only be possible when we have a better idea of the contour of the ocean floor.

A submarine can navigate by ocean floor landmarks only if the landmarks have been charted in advance. Commercial submarines of the future will need information of this kind, too.

Need for more study. Are we pushing ahead fast enough on our study of oceans? Experts say we are not. The National Academy of Sciences issued a special report on oceanography not long ago. The experts urged the United States to double its efforts in marine science in the next 10 years. Among other things, a new program of ocean-wide surveys was called for.

The seas, it was pointed out, are as great a challenge as outer space. To learn more about oceans, the United States needs a modern fleet of ships equipped for underwater research. We must build submarines that can drill through ice. We should set up unmanned buoys in the oceans in order to record and broadcast information about the seas. We should build an improved bathyscaphe as soon as possible.

Money spent for these and other projects will be well spent. New facts will help us develop the oceans' vast resources, improve weather forecasting, and strengthen our defenses. We must map the ocean floors if we are to protect ourselves against missile-launching submarines.

It seems likely that the United States *will* push ahead faster in exploring the oceans. The Navy, for example, plans to build 18 research ships by mid-1968 at a cost of over $58,000,000. The ships will contain the latest tools and instruments for ocean study. Some of the equipment is already being tested.

We will know a lot more about oceans 10 years from now than we do at present. If a visitor from another planet should come to the earth, you would be able to tell him far more about the oceans.

Meanwhile, let's imagine that a space visitor is already here. Let's tell him what we know about all the water he can see from his planet. Let's tell him about the world's big oceans.

Giant Pacific. The Pacific, largest and deepest of the oceans, covers 64,000,000 square miles—an area about 18 times the size of the United States. The Pacific covers more of the globe than all the continents put together. For this reason, it is sometimes called the Water Hemisphere.

The western and central areas of the Pacific contain many islands, but there are few islands in the eastern Pacific. The Pacific has an average depth of 14,000 feet.

The oval-shaped Pacific is nearly surrounded by Asia and Australia on 1 side, and by the Americas on the other. At its widest point, near the Equator, the Pacific is 10,000 miles across.

The Pacific is so wide that it was the last ocean to be crossed by ship or airplane. Today, however, travel across the ocean is common.

Salty Atlantic. The Atlantic, second-largest of the oceans, is shaped like a giant hourglass, or a fat letter S. It covers 31,000,000 square miles—about one-sixth of the earth's surface.

No ship in the Atlantic is ever more than 1,500 miles from a coastline. For this reason, perhaps, the Atlantic is the most traveled of all oceans. The Atlantic offers a water pathway connecting 4 continents—Europe, Africa, North America, and South America. The Atlantic stretches between the Arctic and Antarctic, connects with the Pacific through the Panama Canal, and with the Indian Ocean through the Mediterranean Sea, Suez Canal, and Red Sea.

The Atlantic has an average depth of 2½ miles. Unlike the Pacific, it has few islands. It is the saltiest ocean.

Warm Indian Ocean. The Indian Ocean, which covers an area of 28,350,000 square miles, is the only entirely warm-water ocean. Nearly round in shape, it is located largely south of the Equator.

Historians tell us that the Indian Ocean was little known to ancient peoples. Even now, it is the least explored of the seas. Scientists know considerably more about the Atlantic and Pacific than they do about the Indian Ocean.

Oceanographers plan to make a thorough study of the Indian Ocean in 1961-62. They hope to find out what causes the large loss of fish in the Arabian Sea, which connects with the Indian Ocean. They will try to learn what effect monsoon winds have on this ocean's currents and layers of water. And a survey will be made of the ocean's floor.

Icy Arctic. The Arctic, smallest of the oceans, is also the least salty. It covers an area of 5,440,000 square miles.

The Arctic Ocean is roughly circular in shape, although Greenland cuts a notch in one of its sides. The North Pole is about in the center of the ocean. Although pack ice closes the Arctic to surface ships most of the year, the air age has given the ocean new importance. The shortest air routes between Europe, North America, and Asia go over the Arctic.

Explorations of the Arctic Ocean by atomic submarines have given us many new facts about it. Commander William Anderson, skipper of the *Nautilus*, reports that the Arctic is a very deep ocean, with depths up to 17,124 feet. He says, too, that there is far more ice in the Arctic than anyone had imagined.

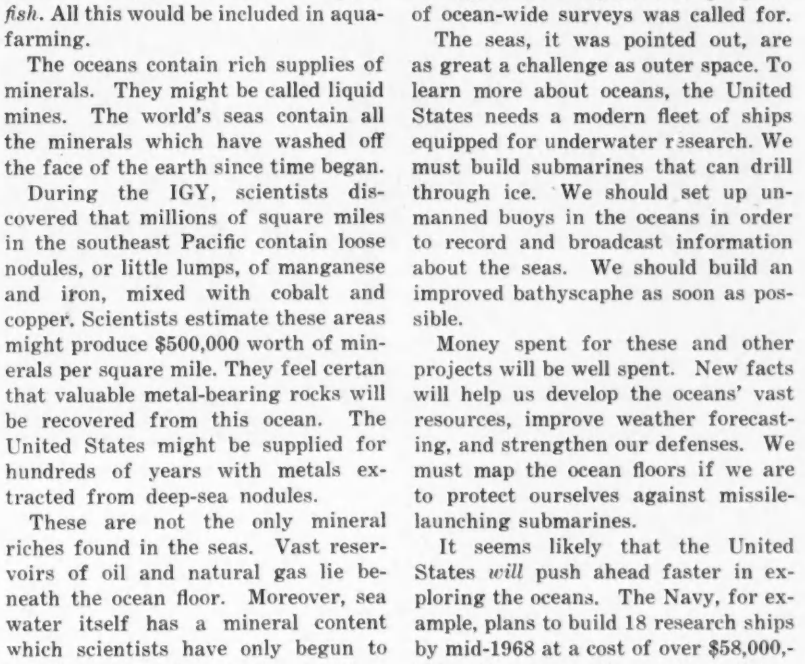
Regular travel by surface ships may never be possible in this ocean. But it may be used by cargo-carrying submarines of the future.

Both Russia and the United States carry on scientific research in the Arctic from laboratories located on floating ice islands. At these unusual bases, experts study ice formations, ocean currents, and the atmosphere.

This spring and summer, both countries chose new ice islands on which to set up equipment. New islands must be found from time to time because the old ice floes melt or crack. Planes were used to scout the new bases.

A fifth ocean. Some people speak of the waters around Antarctica as the Antarctic Ocean. But most geographers say this is not a separate ocean. They say the Antarctic is simply where the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans come together.

—*By* HAZEL ELDRIDGE



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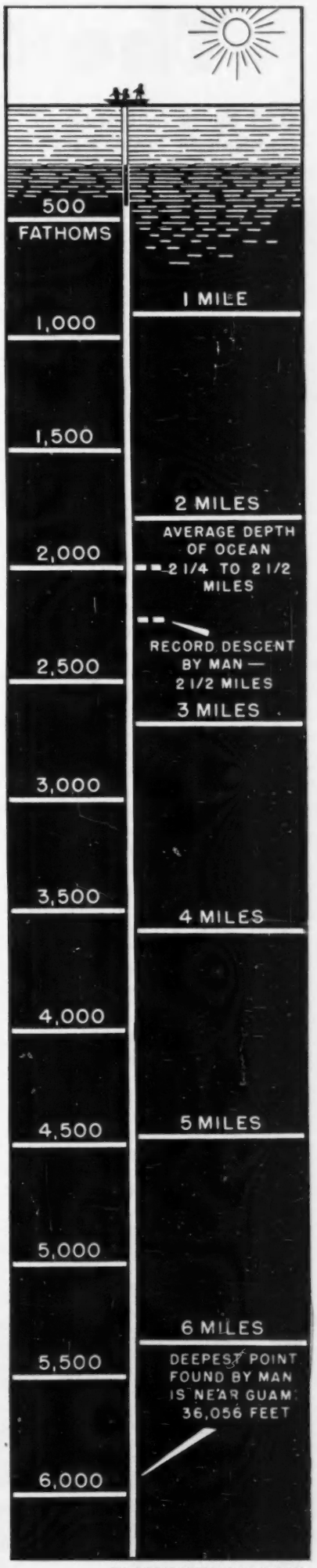
U. S. NAVY bought this small submarine, or bathyscaphe, from Swiss scientist Auguste Piccard. The bathyscaphe is used to explore ocean depths. It is especially equipped with portholes and searchlights which can be used to view the dark, silent world that lies beneath the surface of the oceans.



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

The Story of the Week

OAS Meets to Discuss Hemisphere Problems

"Revolt Flares in Honduras." "Dominican Republic Fears Invasion." "Argentina Faces New Trouble."

These and other recent newspaper headlines tell of widespread turmoil and unrest in Latin America. Trouble has become so serious in that part of the world that the Organization of American States (OAS) has called a special meeting of its foreign affairs chiefs. OAS members include the 20 Latin American republics and the United States.

A number of specific issues, as well as a host of general problems, are to be discussed at the forthcoming Western Hemisphere talks. Some of these matters include recent attempted invasions of the Dominican Republic, Panama, and Nicaragua. These countries charge that Cuba and Venezuela are helping exiled citizens to launch attacks on their former homelands—charges denied by the Cuban and Venezuelan governments.

Other issues to be discussed at the parley include complaints that some OAS members are suppressing freedom of speech and of the press. The serious economic problems faced by a number of Latin American lands also will be studied.

The new OAS meeting will be the fifth such get-together on a foreign ministers' level since 1939, when Western Hemisphere nations met to decide on a course of action following the outbreak of World War II. The forthcoming parley will be the first one to deal with problems originating chiefly from within Latin America rather than threats from elsewhere on the globe.

Government Opposes More Trade with USSR

The State Department recently went on record as opposing any immediate, large-scale increase in trade between our country and the Soviet Union. This policy was made clear in a statement which answered a number of questions put forth by Senator Fulbright, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Russia has indicated on several occasions during the past year that she would like to carry on more commerce with the United States. Certain members of Congress have felt that our country might benefit from expanded trade with the Soviets.

The State Department's position, however, is that U. S. trade restrictions are hampering Russia's military buildup and retarding that nation's general industrial development. Department spokesmen have indicated that these restrictions will be kept in force as long as tensions remain between the 2 countries.

American Planes Quit Bases in France

France has long been regarded as the keystone of the western nations' defense system in Europe. Paris is the seat of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and its military command. France is also the site of vital air and sea bases.

That's why the United States and other NATO members have long been concerned over French President Charles de Gaulle's coolness toward the defense group. In the past, De Gaulle has been somewhat critical of NATO because he felt the defense organization didn't give France enough of a voice in shaping policies.

This issue came to a head not long ago when Uncle Sam asked Paris for the right to stockpile nuclear weapons on French soil. De Gaulle refused to agree to such a move without a say as to when, where, and how the bombs would be used. Because an act of Congress directs our government not to share nuclear weapons with any other country, we have decided to withdraw atomic bomb-carrying planes from French bases.

This move means abandoning facilities which cost some $60,000,000 to build. It also means that more of our craft will be concentrated at bases we now have in Britain and West Germany.

The shift of our planes from France doesn't affect the standing of our other defense bases on French soil. In fact, both nations are still on friendly terms and are trying to work out plans under which our craft could return to France.

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JOHN GUNTHER, noted author of "Inside Russia" and numerous other books, plans to present a filmed television series called "The High Road" over ABC-TV. It will start September 7. While being photographed with his young son Nicki, Gunther declared that the show will be devoted to adventure and travel—without politics. One program will compare the city of New York with Moscow.

Should Khrushchev Be Invited Here for Visit?

"There is a growing feeling on Capitol Hill that Russia's Nikita Khrushchev should be invited to the United States for a visit." So said Washington news analyst Roger Mudd not long ago.

Some lawmakers are now calling for such a visit, while others are strongly against the idea. Evidently Congress, like the rest of the country, is sharply divided on the issue of a Khrushchev visit.

In a recent sample public opinion poll taken by Dr. George Gallup and his team of research workers, half of the citizens questioned favored a visit by the Soviet Premier. These Americans said that such a visit might help promote better understanding between the 2 big nations.

Slightly more than a third (36%) of the persons queried by the pollsters were definitely against permitting Khrushchev to come here for a visit. They argued that such a move would only cater to the Russian leader's wishes.

The remaining Americans contacted by Gallup researchers were undecided on this issue.

World Court Faces Wide Variety of Cases

In the city of The Hague, the Netherlands, there is a building that looks much like other nearby red brick structures topped by typical Dutch roofs of slate. But it is different because the International Court of Justice, or World Court, holds its sessions within its ornate rooms.

The World Court is now listening to evidence on a wide variety of cases. They range from an American action against Russia for damages to an old dispute between India and Portugal.

We are asking the international tribunal to seek payment from Russia for downing a plane carrying American passengers while flying over Iron Curtain countries in 1956. In the other dispute mentioned, Portugal wants India to lift her ban on travel of Indians to and from Goa, a Portuguese colony on India's western coast.

The World Court, which is an arm of the United Nations, is made up of 15 judges from various parts of the globe. Individual countries aren't compelled to submit disputes to the tribunal, but if they do so voluntarily, they must abide by its judgment. In a number of cases, the Court has helped settle bitter international disputes and clarify treaties.

Bomb Shelters Asked For New York Homes

A committee appointed by Governor Nelson Rockefeller has recommended that New York state pass a law which would provide for the construction of thick-walled shelters in almost all homes and buildings. The purpose of the shelters would be to provide protection against blast and radiation in case of a nuclear attack.

The committee also called for the development of a special survival kit of food and other necessities which would enable persons to remain safely in their shelters for at least 2 weeks.

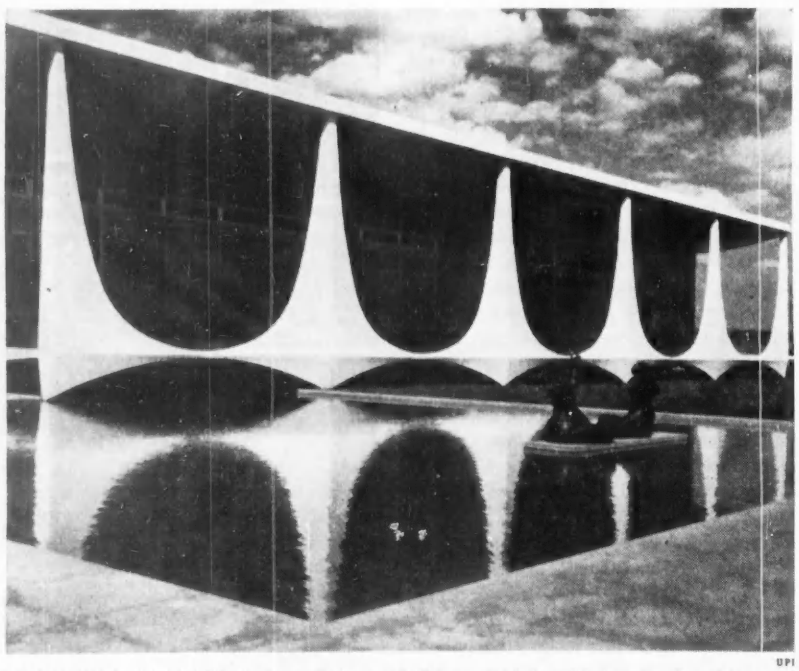
Governor Rockefeller has endorsed both of these recommendations. He will ask the New York legislature to adopt them as state laws.

Since the bomb shelters will cost individual home owners between $150 and $200, some opposition to this civil defense proposal is expected.

World-Wide Drive On Cancer Urged

An international drive on cancer has been recommended by the Senate Government Operations Subcommittee. According to a report drawn up by this group, cancer is second only to heart disease as the leading cause of death in the United States, Canada, Russia, and most of Europe.

Senator Hubert Humphrey, head of



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REFLECTING POOL before Palace of Dawn, which will be the President of Brazil's residence in the country's new capital *Brasilia*. The new city, being built on land that was once wilderness, will replace Rio de Janeiro as headquarters of government in April 1960. Oscar Niemeyer, noted architect, designed the palace along with other striking buildings in a highly modern style.

the subcommittee, states in its report that "against a universal killer, mankind must offer a universal defender—scientific cooperation. Against an enemy which strikes irrespective of politics or ideology, mankind must strengthen its teamwork."

Senator Humphrey feels that coordinated international research would be particularly valuable in determining why certain types of cancer occur more often in some areas than in others. Lung cancer, for instance, is much more common in the United States and Great Britain than in other parts of the world.

Can You Unscramble This Alphabet Soup?

The growing emphasis on missiles and space activities has brought into existence a number of agencies known by various letters of the alphabet. Some of these agencies, which appear in news stories on rocket and space activities almost every day, are listed below.

ABMA. The Army Ballistic Missile Agency is a rocket center at Huntsville, Alabama, where scientists are working on new weapons for the Army and rockets for all the armed services.

ARDC. Air Research and Development Command handles mostly Air Force weapons and related projects. It works on everything from ordinary flight equipment to experiments on weather control.

ARPA. Advanced Research Projects Agency, headed by Roy Johnson, supervises various military space projects and missiles.

NASA. National Aeronautics and Space Agency, under T. Keith Glennan, handles mostly non-military space research projects.

NASC. National Aeronautics and Space Council is a policy-making group in space matters, and is headed by President Eisenhower.

ONR. Office of Naval Research handles research projects in rockets and their use on ships.

RAND. Research and Development Corporation is a private group which specializes in solving defense problems for Uncle Sam.

UPI

WINNERS at Wimbledon. Maria Bueno of Brazil defeated Darlene Hard of the United States to win women's singles title in famous British tennis event. Alex Olmedo of Peru won men's singles by beating Australia's Rod Laver.

GOODYEAR NEWS SERVICE

CROSSING IN COMFORT. Rubber pads ease bumps and prevent slipping on ice at this railroad crossing in Wooster, Ohio. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company developed the cushioned paving between tracks, and claims it will last about 20 years. Man in foreground is placing rubber—rather than metal—plugs in bolt holes.

News Capsules from Around the World

Iraq appears to be taking steps to reduce the influence of Reds in the government of Premier Abdel Karim Kassem. Premier Kassem has increased the size of his cabinet by appointing several anti-communist officials to important posts. At the same time, he has reduced the powers of leading Reds in his government.

An immediate result of Kassem's actions was a pro-communist revolt at Kirkuk, oil center in notheastern Iraq. The Premier acted to crush the outbreak, but full details were not known as this paper went to press.

Japan's Premier Nobusuke Kishi is on a month-long tour. Countries to be visited by the Japanese leader include Britain, West Germany, France, and other nations in Europe and Latin America.

Americans will soon live to an average of 100 or so years, says Dr. Edward L. Bortz, a former president of the American Medical Association. Dr. Bortz believes we will reach that goal within the "next couple of decades."

The United Nations predicts that the world will have a record rice crop this year. The global organization says indications are that rice production will be about 7% above last year's, and a few million tons more than the previous record of 133,000,000 tons harvested in 1957.

Since 1955, Communist China has been carrying on a campaign to make the country's language easier for the people to read and write. So far, a total of 517 Chinese characters have been changed so as to contain a smaller number of brush strokes.

Under a recently adopted law, books using the old style of characters cannot be reprinted.

Lebanon, a small nation in the Middle East, recently began operating its first television service. Two stations are now on the air. One of them has shows in Arabic; the other broadcasts in French and English. Both stations are privately owned and carry advertising.

Will Strike in Steel Slow Down the Boom?

Efforts to settle the steel strike that began July 14 were getting nowhere last week. As this was written, neither the steelworkers' union nor management was willing to retreat from the stand they had taken throughout the lengthy contract talks since May.

Union representatives have called for a pay raise and other benefits amounting to about 15 cents an hour. (Steelworkers now average around $3.12 an hour.) The union contends that steel firms can boost wages by the amount requested out of present profits. Thus, labor argues, no price increase in the metal is needed to pay for higher wages.

Company officials have opposed any wage boost at this time. They insist that higher pay for workers would make it necessary to raise the price of steel. Profits, they argue, are only large enough to provide the funds needed for expanding plants.

Meanwhile, if the steel strike continues for any length of time, many factories will be forced to shut down as their supply of steel diminishes. Then workers in a growing number of industries, in addition to those employed by steel plants, will be jobless.

Just before the strike in steel began, the nation was in the midst of another business boom. A short time ago, the Department of Labor reported that a record number of 67,342,000 Americans were at work in industry, on farms, and in other fields of employment. No one can yet foresee how the strike will affect the boom, but a long walkout could cause a setback.

News Quiz

World's Oceans

1. How much of the earth's surface is covered by oceans?

2. Why do we know so little about oceans? Explain why the bathyscaphe will be useful in exploring the oceans.

3. Give 3 reasons why more knowledge of the world's oceans is needed.

4. How will further knowledge of the seas help to bolster our nation's defense plans?

5. Identify the following: (a) the world's largest ocean; (b) the saltiest ocean; (c) the deepest ocean; (d) the least explored of the world's oceans.

Discussion

1. If you were a member of Congress, would you back plans for spending more money on ocean research? Why, or why not?

2. In your opinion, which of the following types of ocean research will prove most valuable in the future? (a) Facts about ocean currents; (b) information on minerals found in ocean waters; (c) facts about the number of fish and plants in the sea. Give reasons for your answer.

Service Academies

1. Name the 5 U. S. service academies and tell where each is located.

2. List the entrance requirements for these schools, and explain how appointments to them are made.

3. What type of honor systems exist in the schools?

4. Briefly describe the various courses offered.

Discussion

1. Do you think the method of appointing candidates to the academies is a good one? Why, or why not?

Two Koreas

1. Explain the cause of dispute in South Korea over its National Security Law. Present President Rhee's position, and that of his critics.

2. Briefly sketch the disagreement among Koreans over some 600,000 of their number who now live in Japan.

3. Outline the ancient history of Korea.

4. How did Russia and the United States have a hand in the division of Korea?

Discussion

1. Do you think the United States should try to bring about more real democracy in South Korea, or should the people there be left to work out their own problems? Explain your answer.

Miscellaneous

1. Briefly sketch the efforts at revolt in Russia before the 1917 rebellions. Tell what happened during the first of the 1917 revolts, and how communists took over government in the second.

2. How do views of Vice President Nixon differ with those of friends who want to make him the Republican Presidential candidate for 1960?

3. Tell the story of how a gift from Russian scientists helped our experts solve a puzzle over identification of a new mineral.

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U. S. NAVY

MIDSHIPMAN in parade uniform

5 Academies

(Concluded from page 1)

Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland. At graduation, students at the Naval Academy receive commissions as ensigns in the Navy or as second lieutenants in the Marine Corps.

The officer who is now busy tracking icebergs is a graduate of the United States Coast Guard Academy in New London, Connecticut. Five years ago, the officer aboard the cargo ship was a student at the United States Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, New York.

In some ways, these academies are like other colleges in our country. Each has a fine campus, well-trained instructors, modern libraries, and laboratories. The schools have athletic teams, and students enjoy dances and movies on weekends. When the young men finish their studies, they receive bachelor of science degrees, as well as their service commissions.

But in other ways the academies are quite different from regular colleges. Their purpose is to train future officers for our armed forces and the Merchant Marine. Therefore, the students work under strict military discipline. They wear uniforms, march to classes, and study 11 months of the year. Some spend many months at sea; others train at military posts across our country.

Entrance qualifications for each academy are strict. An applicant must be at least 17 and under 22 years of age, unmarried, in excellent physical condition, and (with a few exceptions) a U. S. citizen. Coast Guard applicants pass competitive examinations before they are admitted. Applicants for the other schools must get special appointments and then pass stiff entrance examinations.

Appointments are made by members of Congress, the President and the Vice President, and commanding officers in the armed forces. Most of the applicants receive their nominations from members of Congress.

Young men who are finally accepted are assured of a college education if they maintain good records. They receive food and quarters, and free medical and dental care. At all but 1 school (the Merchant Marine Academy), the students are paid $111.15 a month by the government to cover the cost of their uniforms, books, and other expenses. Allowances at the Merchant Marine Academy are handled somewhat differently.

Let's take a look at the 5 schools and note some of the highlights about each:

West Point. The Military Academy at West Point, established in 1802, is the oldest of the 5 schools. It now has about 2,400 students.

Early in July each year, more than 700 young men from every state report to West Point for 4 years of schooling. Not all graduate. Officials know that some will not make the grade.

For the first 2 months the new cadets work, drill, and worry. Included in the training is "bracing," which means keeping the stomach in, chest out, and chin in. Learning to brace is tough on the newcomers, but eventually it leads to the fine posture for which West Pointers are known.

The plebes (freshmen) soon learn that there are no snap courses at the Point. Each man's grades are posted publicly each week. Early in his training the cadet is introduced to the Honor Code—a set of rules enforced by the students themselves. The code requires a cadet to tell the truth at all times.

The cadet must not cheat, and if he does he is honor bound to report it—along with the cheating of any of his classmates. A cadet who breaks the code may be discharged. Many West Pointers say the code is the most important part of their entire training.

West Point cadets study math, science, engineering, military tactics, and many other subjects. They have an opportunity to see and understand new weapons. Their training includes summer courses at Army posts across the country.

Annapolis. The Naval Academy at Annapolis was opened in 1845. It now has an enrollment of about 3,600 men.

A midshipman's day starts at 6:15 in the morning. Until 4 in the afternoon he studies, recites, drills, and works in the lab. Sports and other activities fill his time until 6:30. After dinner there is study. At 10, lights go out.

Courses at Annapolis include physics, navigation, engineering, gunnery, and seamanship. The midshipman studies bombs, mines, guided missiles, and anti-submarine weapons. His training includes summer cruises at sea.

U. S. COAST GUARD

COAST GUARD cadet with sextant

Like other academy graduates, the Annapolis man has an opportunity to take additional training. Naval officers may go on to specialize in aviation, submarine operations, and other fields.

Air Force Academy. The Air Force Academy is the newest of Uncle Sam's special schools for future officers. The school, which opened in 1955, was located at Lowry Air Force Base in Denver, Colorado, until the new campus near Colorado Springs was ready.

Beginning in 1959, about 712 young men will be admitted each year. The present enrollment is near 1,100. The school's graduates will receive bachelor of science degrees and commissions as second lieutenants. Those who are physically qualified will be given pilot training.

Air Force cadets study mechanics, science, astronautics, law, military airmanship, aerodynamics and many other subjects. The cadets live by an Honor Code which they administer through their elected representatives. Athletics at the academy are an important part of cadet training. The intercollegiate teams are known as the Falcons.

USAF

AIR FORCE engineering student

Coast Guard. The Coast Guard is the single military service not under the jurisdiction of the Defense Department. Except in wartime, when it operates as a special branch of the Navy, the Coast Guard is a division of the Treasury Department.

Men of the Coast Guard are the policemen, firemen, and safety patrolmen of the navigable waters in and around our country. They enforce navigation laws, assist ships in distress, and fight fires at sea.

The Coast Guard Academy was founded in 1876, but took its present name in 1915. Today's enrollment is about 600. Courses at the academy stress science and engineering. The cadets spend 3 summers at sea.

Merchant Marine. The Merchant Marine Academy was set up in 1942. It has 950 students. Its job is to train future officers for our merchant marine.

Cadets may choose 1 of 2 programs. One course prepares a man to be an engineering officer. The other qualifies him as a deck officer. A special feature at Kings Point is the Sea Year. Each cadet spends his second year aboard a merchant ship.

When he graduates, the cadet receives a bachelor of science degree and his license as a deck or engineering officer. He is qualified to get a commission as an ensign in the U. S. Naval Reserve.

A Good Idea? Is this the best way to train officers for the armed forces and merchant marine? Some people feel it would be better to select young men who have completed 4 years of regular college work and then give them special training. This might turn out better qualified officers, some people argue.

Others point out that the academies have proved their worth over the years. They have turned out officers who have made outstanding records in time of war. Many people feel, too, that it is important for future officers to spend their college years together.

There is also a difference of opinion about the methods of appointment for the academies. One senator, for example, points out that many well-qualified young men fail to get into the academies because they are unable to get the proper appointments. He believes that Congress must find a new way to award the appointments.

Other people feel that the present appointment system brings young men from every state to the academies each year. "What other system would accomplish this?" these people ask.

All Americans can be proud of the schools which turn out future military officers. The fine traditions of these institutions have become a part of America. If you would like more information about any of the schools, we suggest you write to the academy of your choice and ask for a catalogue.

—*By* HAZEL L. ELDRIDGE

The gift of a rare mineral from Russian scientists has solved a puzzle. It has helped our scientists to identify a strange mineral found in 1956 along the Green River in Wyoming.

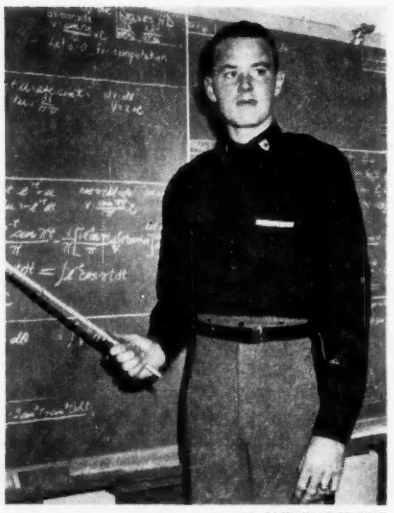
The Russian mineral, called labuntsovite, came from a peninsula in Arctic Russia. Geologists say the Russian mineral and that found near the Green River are the same.

Russian scientists discovered labuntsovite in 1955. It is of special interest to our scientists because it is among several rare materials found in rocks along the Green River. Scientists are always on the lookout for new minerals because our supplies of raw materials are being used up. The coming of the space age has brought a need for new ores that can be used for making powerful fuels.

Labels on the clothes you wear tell you that some of your garments are made of wool, cotton, and silk. You also find such names as dacron, nylon, rayon, orlon, and acrilan. These are among the many man-made fibers which manufacturers are using in today's clothing. All of these fibers have special qualities. Some of them are good at resisting wrinkles. The new materials withstand hard wear.

Rayon is oldest of the synthetic fibers. It has been in use for over 30 years. Rayon comes from the raw material called cellulose, which is derived mainly from wood and cotton.

Nylon is a chemical fiber which results from a mixture of coal, air, and water. Dacron, dynel, acrilan, and orlon are also chemical fibers.



U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY

ARMY CADET in West Point class

South Korea in Dispute Over Press Freedom

President Rhee Says Restrictions Necessary to Fight Communism

PRESIDENT Syngman Rhee and his country of South Korea are troubled by serious conflicts. One of these disputes concerns South Korea's new laws for national security.

President Rhee is being severely criticized at home and abroad for the National Security Law which he forced through Parliament last December. Critics say the law limits freedom in Korea. They point out that it deprives political parties and newspapers of the right to criticize the government and its officials.

President Rhee replies by saying the new law does not destroy freedom. He says it is aimed at preventing communists from winning control of South Korea. He points out that the communists, who control North Korea, are trying to take over free Korea by infiltration. Rhee also says he fears an invasion from North Korea.

Koreans who disagree with Rhee say that although communism is a real threat, it is no reason to reduce freedom. They say the law should be changed because South Korea can best fight off communism by being an example of democracy. Some Americans agree and feel that the Korean government should be run by representatives of the people, not President Rhee himself.

A second conflict troubling Korea involves Japan, Korea's former ruler and old foe. The trouble is over 600,000 Koreans who live in Japan, and whom Japan wants to send back to North Korea.

Some of the Koreans want to go to North Korea, but South Korea objects saying this would add to the strength of the communist Korean regime. South Korea has agreed to take in some of the Koreans but demands that Japan help pay for their resettlement. Japan has asked the International Red Cross to determine which Koreans want to leave Japan.

These unsettled conflicts are of special concern to our country. In order to understand the country's problems, let us look at its background.

History. The civilization of Korea is said to be about 4,200 years old. Few details are known about the earliest years, except that Korea was ruled by kings.

Koreans built one of the world's first observatories to study stars, and they may have invented movable type for printing before the Europeans did. It also is said that a Korean admiral invented the first real battleship about 400 years ago. As long ago as the time of Christ, the Koreans were using radiant heating in their homes.

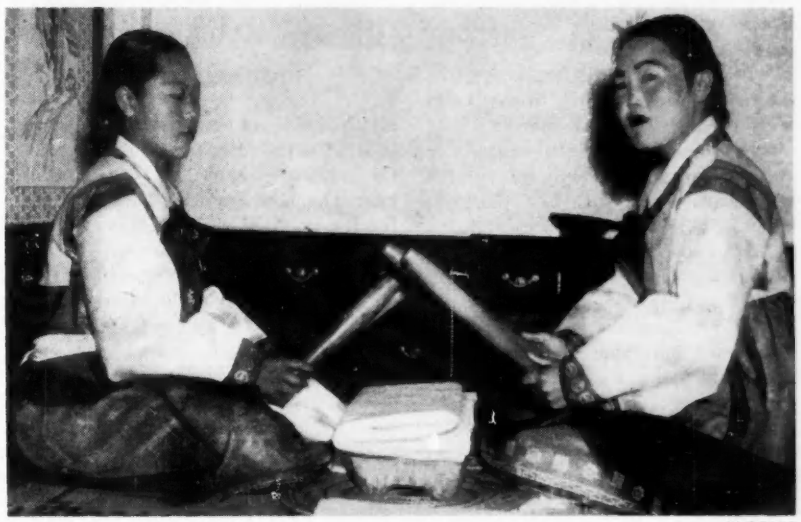
After being the victim of many wars from the 10th to the 16th centuries, Korea decided to shut itself off from the world. Thus, it became known as the Hermit Kingdom. It is believed that the outside world's first knowledge of Korea came nearly 300 years ago. In 1666, Dutch sailors who had been shipwrecked and held captive in Korea escaped and told about the country.

It was not until 1876 that an outside nation—Japan—was able to trade with Korea. Then, in 1905, Japan gained control of Korea and made it a colony in 1910. The Koreans hated the stern Japanese rule, and began to work for their freedom. One of the men who fought for Korea's independence was Syngman Rhee.

Rhee felt that his dream for Korean independence would come true at the end of World War II when the Allies defeated Japan. But the United States and Russia had made an agreement to divide Korea at the 38th parallel. The Russians were to accept the surrender of Japanese forces north of that line and the Americans south of it. The two occupation zones were to be united after the war.

However, the Russian army blocked all attempts to unite Korea and refused to hold free elections in its zone in the north. In 1948, North Korea was proclaimed a People's Republic, or communist regime. Pyongyang was made the capital.

Meanwhile, the United States in 1946 helped the South Koreans set up a Parliament as a first step toward self-rule. In May 1948, the Republic of Korea was formed in the south. Rhee was elected President, and Seoul was made the capital. In 1949 all U. S. soldiers withdrew, except a small group left to train a South Korean army.



WIDE WORLD

IRONING DAY. Koreans put half-dried, starched clothes on a heated stone. Clothes are then pounded with sticks until dry, and smoothed out with unusual skill.

On June 25, 1950, the communist North Korean troops attacked South Korea. The United Nations called on its members to send troops to help South Korea. At first, American and Republic of Korea troops fought the communists. Later other UN members sent troops. Red China entered the war on the side of North Korea.

Korea suffered greatly during the 3 years of fighting. More than 257,000 ROK soldiers were killed, wounded, or missing. About 100,000 children were left orphans, and 1,000,000 civilians lost their lives. About 11,000 classrooms and 700,000 homes were destroyed. Total damage was more than 3 billion dollars. In addition to Korean losses, about 130,000 American soldiers were killed or wounded. Other nations that helped South Korea also lost men.

Armistice agreements were signed July 27, 1953, and prisoners were exchanged after the fighting stopped. However, no final peace treaty has been signed. Many U. S. soldiers and some from other UN nations remain on guard today in South Korea.

The Land. The divided land of Korea is a peninsula extending from the Asian continent. It often is called a bridge between the mainland of China and the islands of Japan.

The area of Korea is about 85,000 square miles, about the size of Minnesota. South Korea has 36,000 square miles and North Korea has 49,000 square miles. North Korea is separated from communist China and Russia by the Yalu and Tumen Rivers.

Korea is a mountainous country. In the north are many forests, but the southern mountains have fewer trees. Winters in North Korea are very cold. South Korea has milder winters and hot summers. Because three-fourths of Korea is mountainous, there is little good farm land. However, four-fifths of the people make their living by farming. The average Korean family farms 2½ acres.

Living in North Korea. Some rice is grown in North Korea, but the chief crops are grains and potatoes, which are more suited to the cool climate.

North Korea is known for its heavy industries. These have developed because North Korea has minerals and hydroelectric power. The minerals include iron, coal, copper, zinc, and mica. Korea's only oil refinery and most of its cement plants are in the north.

About 9,400,000 people live in communist North Korea. Little is known about their way of life because no Americans and few Europeans are allowed to travel in North Korea.

Living in South Korea. The long summers of South Korea are good for farming. Rice, the chief crop, is planted on the flat lands of the river valleys and plains. On the slopes of the hills, soybeans, cotton, and mulberry bushes for silkworms are grown.

South Korea's mineral deposits are small. However, it does have one of the world's largest deposits of tungsten. Some coal mining is carried on.

Food for South Korea. Because it produces only three-fourths of the grains needed for food, South Korea must find other ways to feed its 22,655,000 people. Thus, the country is working hard to develop its fishing industry.

Before the war, Korea's fishing industry was among the top 10 in the world. However, the war destroyed many boats and much fishing equipment. Since 1953, the United States and the UN have provided money to rebuild Korea's fishing industry.

Motor fishing boats have been supplied, and 10 shipyards put back into operation. Today South Korea has about 39,000 fishing boats, of which more than 4,500 are motor boats. With outside help, South Korea also has rebuilt and enlarged canneries. About 29 plants now produce canned fish.

In addition, 2 plants are being built to produce oil and fertilizer from fish. Koreans also are being helped to produce shellfish and seaweed for food.

Rebuilding South Korea. Since 1945, the United States and the UN have provided more than 2½ billion dollars to rebuild South Korea. As we have mentioned, some of this money was used to help the fishing industry. Other industries also were assisted. As a result, manufacturing plants now produce four-fifths more goods than they did in 1955.

Foreign aid also has been used to help farmers. When the war ended, many irrigation dams and canals were ruined. Since 1953, more than 100 irrigation projects have been completed. As a result, farm production continues to increase.

Because of foreign aid, health in Korea has improved. In Seoul, a new National Medical Center was built with money from other countries.

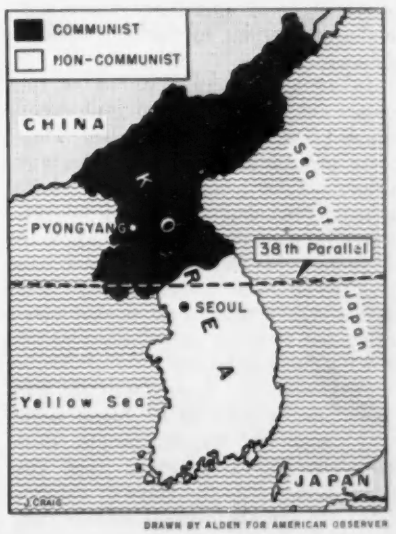
Despite the vaccines and medicines which have been provided, Korea still has 2 major diseases to overcome. They are tuberculosis and leprosy. About 1 out of every 10 Koreans has tuberculosis, and there are 40,000 known cases of leprosy.

One of the outstanding examples of Korea's recovery from the war is the city of Seoul. When the war ended, the city lay in ruins. Homeless people roamed the streets.

Today Seoul's roads and bridges have been repaired. Most of the burned and destroyed buildings have been cleared away. Broad avenues have been built.

Some refugees have found new homes, and orphanages and schools have been built. The city's water supply has been made safe.

Summary. Korea remains a divided country. There is no real peace in Korea—only a truce. The people want their country to be united, but this is possible only if the communist and free nations can come to an agreement. So far, the UN has been unable to find a solution. —*By* ANITA DASBACH



DRAWN BY ALDEN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER

WEEKLY DIGEST OF FACT AND OPINION

(The views expressed on this page are not necessarily endorsed by the AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

"Indonesia's Troubles Invite Communist Scheming." Editorial in *The Kansas City Star*.

Revival of the revolutionary spirit is President Sukarno's prescription for what ails the politically bankrupt and economically chaotic country of Indonesia. Sukarno has decreed a return to the controversial constitution of 1945. It gives him much greater powers to govern. He is now forming a new cabinet.

Sukarno says the experiment with liberal, western-style democracy has failed to serve the needs of his young nation. By inference, he blames the unresolved, 16-month-old Indonesian rebellion on an inadequate form of government. But the rebels have said that the fault lay with a "softness" on the threat of communism.

If Sukarno is soft on the minority Communist Party, Indonesia's army is not. The army leadership is known to be anti-communist. It will have increased influence in the new cabinet. Thus, the army in Indonesia—as in Pakistan and Burma—has assumed the role of protector of a new nation's independence.

But the basic problem of achieving stable, efficient government remains. Indonesia is still in danger from the communists, who rate it the greatest prize in Asia after India and Japan.

On Nixon and 1960 Campaign. Roscoe Drummond of *New York Herald Tribune* in nationally syndicated column.

Richard Nixon is driving his highest-level political supporters mildly frantic. They are convinced that fairly, firmly and save against later challenge, they can lock up the 1960 Republican Presidential nomination and deliver it to him with iron-clad commitments now—but the Vice President won't let them.

This is what the volunteer, unofficial managers of the Nixon campaign are talking about:

The minimum nominating majority at the 1960 Republican national convention will be 663 delegates. Mr. Nixon's advocates are in intimate contact with the Republican leaders of every state except New York. Their reports add up to a maximum of 1,000 delegates and a minimum of 800 whose backing at Chicago next July can, they say, be unequivocally pledged.

If the estimates are correct, then what really stands in the way of the Nixon advocates collecting? Something in the way is Mr. Nixon himself. He would have to be unequivocal also. He would have to say: "Yes, I am a candidate, and I would like to see the matter settled just as soon and as definitely as possible."

But Mr. Nixon will not make this statement. He refrains, in my judgment, because of these views:

That it is impossible to separate in the public mind the campaign for the nomination from that for election; that it is going to be hard enough for the Republican nominee to win in 1960 without making it harder by allowing either the appearance or the substance of high-pressure tactics to surround the nomination; that the Republican leaders and the delegates ought not to try to freeze the nomination in advance of the convention; that if Mr. Nixon can't get the nomination in an open convention, he had just as soon not have it; or, perhaps more precisely, he is entirely prepared to take and prefers to take the risk. If Mr. Nixon is worried, he doesn't show it.

"Mr. Curtis's Choice." Editorial in *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

The report that Congressman Curtis of Missouri is backing Vice President Nixon for the Republican Presidential nomination next year makes sense.

WIDE WORLD

RICHARD NIXON

Mr. Nixon is an organization man. So is Mr. Curtis. Back in 1952, Mr. Curtis supported another organization man, the late Senator Taft of Ohio, for the nomination. Mr. Taft lost.

At the moment, there is a distinct possibility that what happened in 1952 will be repeated in 1960. Seven years ago Mr. Taft's well-oiled steamroller was turned back at the Chicago convention by a newcomer with a warm personality, an engaging smile, a reputation for Republican liberalism, and a group of skilled advisers who knew how to get what they wanted. The similarities between General Eisenhower and Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York are not lost on the Nixon camp. Could Mr. Curtis's choice be prophetic?

"Responsibilities of the Democrats." Editorial in *San Francisco Chronicle*.

The Chairman of the Democratic National Committee has publicly taken his party's Congressional leaders to task for their conservatism and moderation, and for shaping legislation with intent to get around a Republican presidential veto.

What he said, in effect, was that the Democrats in Congress ought to pay strict attention to building up Democratic candidates and writing a Democratic platform for the 1960 election—and devote what time might be left over to taking care of the nation's affairs.

Nothing could contribute more effectively to a Democratic downfall than such a policy, as Mike Mansfield, Democratic whip in the Senate has ruefully remarked, and as Chairman Butler ought to recognize.

His is curious talk, and it is a good thing all around that the Democratic leaders have flung it back into the teeth of Chairman Paul Butler. He seems to be looking anxiously ahead to the campaign for 1960, and may have lost some sharpness of vision through worry over the nonappearance thus far of a plumed, knightly, and utterly captivating Democratic standard bearer. Whatever the explanation, it is plain that in the intraparty argument they evoked, majority opinion stands against Butler, and with those congressmen who carried on like responsible public servants.

FROM CZARISM TO COMMUNIST TYRANNY IN SOVIET UNION

AS Russia's long, cold winter was reaching its final stage in February-March 1917, an unhappy and hungry people turned to revolt. Russian peasants and factory workers rose against their Czar with demands for an end to tyranny and poverty.

There had been rebellions before during the 100 years up to 1917. Russian army officers—who had seen western Europe and liked its way of life—organized secret societies to seek greater freedom for their country as early as 1816. A military plot against the Czar failed in 1825, and rebel leaders were hanged.

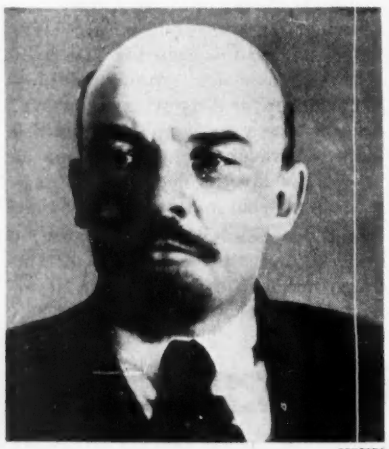
Hundreds of uprisings by peasants and some strikes by factory workers followed.

In 1905, workers marched to the palace of Czar Nicholas II. They wanted to speak with the ruler. They were met by gunfire of soldiers, and nearly 1,000 demonstrators were killed. Nicholas, frightened by this latest show of discontent, did agree to a Duma (parliament) in which the people had some representation. The Duma was without real power, however, for it could only recommend—not enact—legislation.

Dissatisfaction remained as the teachings of Karl Marx found their way among the Russian people. German-born Marx preached that the workingman was the slave of capitalists. He and his German collaborator, Freidrich Engels, urged violent revolution to overthrow capitalism.

Revolution would, Marx and Engels contended in their "Communist Manifesto" of 1848, bring an end to a society of rich and poor classes. The people as a whole, they argued, should take over all property in the name of the state. All then would share in the fruits of production.

The revolution of February-March 1917 finally brought the fall of Czar Nicholas. He and his family were arrested by the revolutionists. Later, on orders from the Reds, the royal family was murdered. The rebellion did not bring realization of the people's dream of a more prosperous life; it did not even bring freedom.



SOVFOTO

NIKOLAI LENIN was first dictator of communist Russia

A temporary government replaced the Czarist regime, but it was weakened by quarrels. One political group favored some participation in government by the people as well as improved living standards—but also wanted to keep a monarchist system of government for the nation. Two other main groups were made up of believers in Marx's ideas, but differed on how to carry them out.

Moderate Marxists were known as *Mensheviks* (from a Russian word meaning minority). They believed conditions were not ripe for carrying out all of Marx's revolutionary ideas. The Mensheviks favored helping the people under some type of democracy, in which capitalism would have a place. The *Bolshevik* (majority) Marxists were determined to end capitalism and set up a communist state.

First Premier of the temporary government was Prince Lvov, whose party favored monarchy. Taking office in March, he was forced out in July. The new Premier was Alexander Kerensky, who looked upon himself as a believer in democracy and worked with the Mensheviks.

Kerensky, like Lvov, was unable to restore order in his country. He had to deal with unfulfilled demands for land and food by the people—and also growing cries for getting out of World War I, which Russia was fighting on the side of Britain and France against Germany. (Russia got out of the war in 1918.)

As conditions worsened, the Bolshevik Marxists worked hard. They scorned the government and exercised power through Soviets (councils) that had been formed in many parts of the country.

Key figures in directing the Soviets were Nikolai Lenin, Leon Trotsky, and Joseph Stalin. They believed in terrorism against their opponents.

By October, the Bolshevists were ready to take over. A second revolution, the communist revolt, broke out. A "Soviet Republic" was proclaimed. Kerensky fled. Lenin, who had been living in Switzerland when the first revolution broke out, became Premier and dictator.

Upon Lenin's death in 1924, his chief aides—Trotsky and Stalin—quarreled. Trotsky lost and had to leave Russia in 1927. Stalin became the new dictator, a post he held until his death in 1953. There have been changes since then in the Soviet government, but the Russian people are still controlled by the iron hand of dictatorial rulers.

At the present time, Russia is governed by a small handful of men headed by Premier Nikita Khrushchev.

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